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points of suggestiveness, and here and there flashes of insight, may profitably be left untouched.

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NEW BOOKS

APPY, F. *L'accroissement de la population et sa loi*. Part III of *La vie de l'humanité*. (Paris: Giard et Brière. 4.50 fr.)

VON BEHR-PINNOW. *Geburtenrückgang und Bekämpfung der Säuglingssterblichkeit*. (Berlin: Springer. 1913. 2 m.)

FAIRCHILD, H. P. *Immigration. A world movement and its American significance*. (New York: Macmillan. 1913. Pp. 455. \$1.75.)
To be reviewed.

FLICK, L. F. *Eugenics*. Catholic summer school extension lectures. (Philadelphia: J. J. McVey. 1913. Pp. 39. 10c.)

GRIEPENTROG, E. *Ueber den Einfluss von Beruf und Lebensstellung auf die Todesursachen in Halle a.S. 1901-1909*. Beiträge zur Statistik der Stadt Halle a.S., 18. (Halle: Statistisches Amt. 1912. 1.50 m.)

KAPLUN-KOGEN, W. W. *Die Wanderbewegungen der Juden*. (Bonn: A. Marcus & E. Weber. 1913. 4 m.)

LEROY-BEAULIEU, P. *La question de la population*. (Paris: Alcan. 1913. Pp. iv, 512. 3.50 fr.)
To be reviewed.

MARCH, L. *La fertilité des mariages suivant la profession et situation sociale*. (Paris: Masson. 1913. Pp. 20.)

METHORST, H. W. *Nederlandsche Bevolkingsstatistiek*. (The Hague. 1913.)

Compares the vital statistics of Holland with those of other countries.

ROHLEDER, H. *Der Geburtenrückgang*. (Berlin: Fischer's Medizin. Buchh. 1913. Pp. 35. 1.20 m.)

ROFT, H. *Geburtenrückgang und Konfession*. (Cologne: J. B. Bachem. 1913. Pp. 96. 2.40 m.)

VILLARI, L. *Gli Stati Uniti d'America e l'emigrazione italiana*. (Milan: Fratelli Treves. 1912. Pp. 314. 3.50 l.)

Statistique démographique des grandes villes du monde. (Amsterdam: Bureau Municipal de Statistique. 1911.)

As the director points out in his preface to this publication, the statistical bureau at Amsterdam has long been publishing comparative vital statistics of 100 cities of the world, for a limited period of years, the last publication, No. 24, covering the years 1899-1907. In response to various requests the director now brings together the vital statistics for the chief cities of Europe for the entire period

1880-1909. The usefulness of the publication has been increased by including a list of the officials and the departments in each city from which information was secured. There is published, in addition, a valuable list of statistical publications of many of the cities from which the facts on vital statistics, as well as other statistical information, may be secured in detail.

The statistical data, 1880-1909, are classified in four tables as follows:

(1) Growth of population. This table states the annual population, the absolute numbers of births, deaths, and marriages, and the rates per 1,000 population. It states also the excess of births over deaths. In using this table for comparative purposes it is necessary to take note of the fact that no correction has been made for differences in age grouping in the various cities. In comparing different periods for the same city this will not be a serious source of error.

(2) Births according to legitimacy and sex. The table distinguishes between live-births, stillbirths, and total births, and computes the proportion of illegitimate births for each class. It divides births according to sex and computes the proportion of stillbirths for each sex, together with the relative number of female births per 100 male births, in each city for each year.

(3) Infant mortality. Both absolute numbers and rates are given. This table concludes with a valuable summary of the requirements in the various countries as to reporting births, especially stillbirths. Wide differences are shown to exist (pp. 162-164).

(4) Mortality according to certain specified causes. Both absolute numbers and rates per 100,000 population are given. The specific diseases reported are: scarlatina, croup and diphtheria, whooping cough, typhoid, pulmonary tuberculosis, cancer, and puerperal fever.

A second volume is promised covering the vital statistics of cities outside of Europe in a similar manner.

ROBERT EMMET CHADDOCK.

Zuigelingensterfte in Nederland in Verband met de Uitkomsten van het Haagsche Onderzoek 1908-1909. (The Hague. 1913. Pp. 20.)

Social Problems and Reforms

Constructive Rural Sociology. By JOHN M. GILLETTE. (New York: Sturgis and Walton Company. 1913. Pp. xii, 301. \$1.60.)

By assembling current propositions and pretty well known facts Professor Gillette tries to meet the need for a constructive treatment of rural problems, mainly sociological, and succeeds very well considering that the field is a new one. The book will be useful to the student needing an outline text covering many